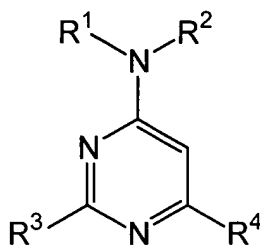


**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

Please amend claims 24-26 as indicated below. Please add new claims 27-36.  
Please cancel claims 11, 12, 18, 19, 22, and 23. Deletions appear in ~~striketrough font~~,  
and additions are underlined.

**Complete listing of claims**

1. (Previously presented) A compound of the formula I,



in which

R<sup>1</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from hydroxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-S(O)<sub>m</sub>-, R<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>N and aryl; (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)-cycloalkyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl and amino; or a radical of a 5-membered to 7-membered saturated heterocyclic ring with one or two identical or different hetero ring members chosen from O, NR<sup>7</sup> and S(O)<sub>m</sub> and that can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl and aryl- (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-; and

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from hydroxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-

alkyl-S(O)<sub>m</sub>-, R<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>N and aryl; (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)-cycloalkyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl and amino; or the radical of a 5-membered to 7-membered saturated heterocyclic ring with one or two identical or different hetero ring members chosen from O, NR<sup>7</sup> and S(O)<sub>m</sub> and that can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl and aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-; or

R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>N is a radical, bonded via a ring nitrogen atom, of a 5-membered to 7-membered saturated heterocyclic ring optionally with, in addition to the nitrogen atom carrying the radicals R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>, a further hetero ring member chosen from O, NR<sup>7</sup> and S(O)<sub>m</sub> and that can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, R<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>N, hydroxycarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl and R<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>N-CO-;

R<sup>3</sup> is phenyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, phenyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, OH, -O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -O-(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkylenedioxy, NH<sub>2</sub>, -NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, N((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -NH-CHO, -NH-CO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -CN, -CO-NH<sub>2</sub>, -CO-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -CO-N((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -CO-OH, -CO-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -CHO and -CO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;

R<sup>4</sup> is (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkyl, trifluoromethyl or phenyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, phenyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, OH, -O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -O-(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkylenedioxy, NH<sub>2</sub>, -NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, N((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -NH-CHO, -NH-CO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -CN, -CO-NH<sub>2</sub>, -CO-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -CO-N((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -CO-OH, -CO-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -CHO and -CO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;

R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are identical or different radicals chosen from hydrogen and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl; or the group R<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>N is a radical, bonded via a ring nitrogen atom, of

a 5-membered to 7-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic ring optionally with, in addition to the nitrogen atom carrying the radicals  $R^5$  and  $R^6$ , a further hetero ring member chosen from an oxygen atom, a group  $S(O)_m$  and a nitrogen atom and that can carry on ring carbon atoms one or more identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl and amino and that can carry on a ring nitrogen atom a radical  $R^7$ ;

$R^7$  is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-, hydroxy-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxycarbonyl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-, ((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl)-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,  $R^8R^9N$ -CO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-,  $R^{10}$ -SO<sub>2</sub>- or aryl; where  $R^7$ , if this group is present on a piperazino radical representing  $R^1R^2N$ , cannot be carbocyclic aryl or carbocyclic aryl-(C<sup>1</sup>-C<sup>4</sup>)-alkyl;

$R^8$  and  $R^9$  are identical or different radicals chosen from hydrogen and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;

$R^{10}$  is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, aryl or  $R^8R^9N$ ;

aryl is phenyl, naphthyl or heteroaryl, all of which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, phenyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, OH, -O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, O-(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkylenedioxy, NH<sub>2</sub>, -NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -N((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -NH-CHO, -NH-CO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -CN, CO-NH<sub>2</sub>, -CO-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -CO-N((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -CO-OH, -CO-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -CHO and -CO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;

heteroaryl is the radical of a monocyclic 5-membered or 6-membered aromatic heterocycle or of a bicyclic 8-membered to 10-membered aromatic heterocycle, each of which with one or two identical or different ring heteroatoms chosen from N, O and S;

m is 0, 1 or 2;

or a stereoisomeric form of a compound of formula I,

or a mixture of stereoisomeric forms of compounds of formula I in all ratios,

or a physiologically tolerable salt of a compound of formula I,

or a physiologically tolerable salt of a stereoisomeric form of a compound of formula I;

compounds of the formula I being excluded in which, simultaneously,  $R^4$  is ethyl, tert-butyl, or trifluoromethyl;  $R^3$  is phenyl, which can be substituted by one or two identical or different substituents chosen from halogen, OH,  $-O-R^{11}$  and  $CF_3$ ,  $R^1R^2N$  is  $R^{11}-NH-$ ,  $(R^{11})_2N-$  or  $R^{12}R^{13}N-(CH_2)_p-NH-$ ;  $p$  is 2 or 3;  $R^{11}$  is saturated unsubstituted  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl; and  $R^{12}$  and  $R^{13}$  are identical or different radicals chosen from hydrogen and  $R^{11}$  or the group  $R^{12}R^{13}N$  is a radical, bonded via a ring nitrogen atom, of a 5-membered or 6-membered saturated heterocyclic ring optionally with, in addition to the nitrogen atom carrying the radicals  $R^{12}$  and  $R^{13}$ , a further hetero ring member chosen from an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom and a nitrogen atom and that can be substituted by an aryl substituted by one or two identical or different substituents chosen from halogen, OH,  $-O-R^{11}$ , and  $CF_3$ .

2. (Previously presented) A compound of claim 1, in which

$R^1$  is  $(C_1-C_8)$ -alkyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents, chosen from, hydroxyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl-S(O)<sub>m</sub>-,  $R^5R^6N$  and aryl; or is  $(C_3-C_9)$ -cycloalkyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, hydroxyl and amino; and

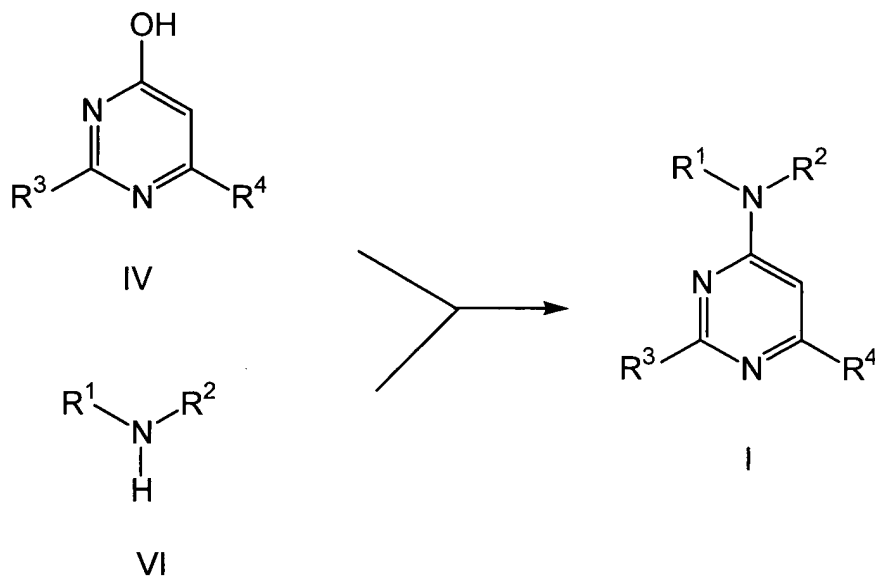
$R^2$  is hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_8)$ -alkyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from hydroxyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl-S(O)<sub>m</sub>-,  $R^5R^6N$  and aryl; or is  $(C_3-C_9)$ -cycloalkyl, which can be

substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl and amino; or

R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>N is a radical, bonded via a ring nitrogen atom of a 5-membered, 6-membered or 7-membered saturated heterocyclic ring optionally with, in addition to the nitrogen atom carrying the radicals R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>, a further hetero ring member chosen from an oxygen atom, a group S(O)<sub>m</sub> and a nitrogen atom carrying a radical R<sup>7</sup> and that can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, R<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>N, hydroxycarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl and R<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>N-CO.

3. (Previously presented) A compound of claim 1, in which R<sup>1</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from hydroxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-S(O)<sub>m</sub>, R<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>N and aryl, or (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)-cycloalkyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl and amino, and R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen; or R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are identical or different (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from hydroxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-S(O)<sub>m</sub>, R<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>N and aryl.
4. (Previously presented) A compound of claim 1, in which R<sup>1</sup> is (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)-cycloalkyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl and amino, and R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen.
5. (Previously presented) A compound of claim 1, in which R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>N- is an unsubstituted or substituted radical chosen from piperidino, morpholino and thiomorpholino (and its S-oxide and S,S-dioxide) and piperazino.
6. (Previously presented) A compound of claim 1, in which R<sup>3</sup> is substituted phenyl.
7. (Previously presented) A compound of claim 1, in which R<sup>4</sup> is (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl.

8. (Previously presented) A process for the preparation of at least one compound of claim 1, which comprises activating a 4-hydroxypyrimidine of the formula IV and then reacting it with an amine of a formula VI to produce a compound of formula I,



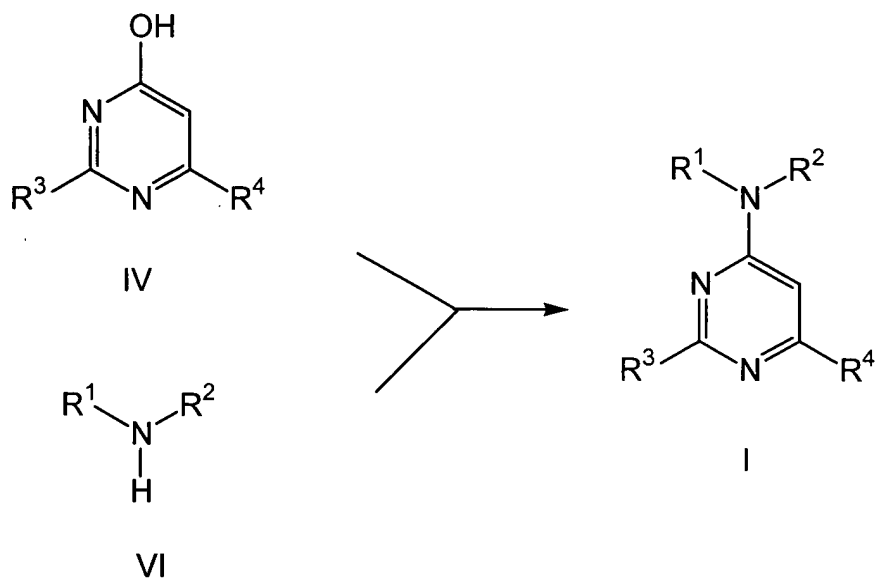
and optionally converting a compound of formula I into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

Claims 9-12 (Cancelled)

13. (Previously presented) A compound of claim 5, in which R<sup>3</sup> is substituted phenyl.
14. (Previously presented) A compound of claim 5, in which R<sup>4</sup> is (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl.
15. (Previously presented) A process for the preparation of at least one compound of claim 5, which comprises activating a 4-hydroxypyrimidine of the formula IV and then reacting it with an amine of a formula VI;

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and optionally converting the resulting product into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

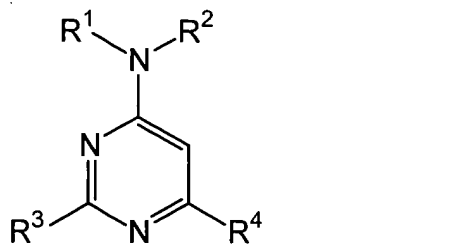
Claims 16-19 (Cancelled)

20. (Previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition, comprising one or more compounds of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
21. (Previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition, comprising one or more compounds of claim 5 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Claims 22-23 (Cancelled)

24. (Currently amended) A method of treating according to claim 12, wherein the cardiovascular disorder is angina pectoris, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 1.
25. (Currently amended) A method of treating according to claim 19, wherein the cardiovascular disorder is angina pectoris, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of claim 5.

26. (Currently amended) A method of treating according to claim 23, wherein the cardiovascular disorder is angina pectoris, comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of at least one compound of formula I,



in which

R<sup>1</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from hydroxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-S(O)<sub>m</sub>-, R<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>N and aryl; (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)-cycloalkyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl and amino; or a radical of a 5-membered to 7-membered saturated heterocyclic ring with one or two identical or different hetero ring members chosen from O, NR<sup>7</sup> and S(O)<sub>m</sub> and that can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl and aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-; and

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from hydroxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-S(O)<sub>m</sub>-, R<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>N and aryl; (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)-cycloalkyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl and amino; or the radical of a 5-membered to 7-membered saturated heterocyclic ring with one or two identical or different hetero ring members chosen from O, NR<sup>7</sup> and S(O)<sub>m</sub> and that can be substituted by



one or more identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl and aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-; or

R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>N is a radical, bonded via a ring nitrogen atom, of a 5-membered to 7-membered saturated heterocyclic ring optionally with, in addition to the nitrogen atom carrying the radicals R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>, a further hetero ring member chosen from O, NR<sup>7</sup> and S(O)<sub>m</sub> and that can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, R<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>N, hydroxycarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl and R<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>N-CO-;

R<sup>3</sup> is phenyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, phenyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, OH, -O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -O-(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkylenedioxy, NH<sub>2</sub>, -NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, N((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -NH-CHO, -NH-CO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -CN, -CO-NH<sub>2</sub>, -CO-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -CO-N((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -CO-OH, -CO-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -CHO and -CO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;

R<sup>4</sup> is (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkyl, trifluoromethyl or phenyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, phenyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, OH, -O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -O-(C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>)-alkylenedioxy, NH<sub>2</sub>, -NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, N((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -NH-CHO, -NH-CO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -CN, -CO-NH<sub>2</sub>, -CO-NH-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -CO-N((C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -CO-OH, -CO-O-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, -CHO and -CO-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl;

R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are identical or different radicals chosen from hydrogen and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl; or the group R<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>N is a radical, bonded via a ring nitrogen atom, of a 5-membered to 7-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic ring optionally with, in addition to the nitrogen atom carrying the radicals R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup>, a further hetero ring member chosen from an oxygen atom, a group S(O)<sub>m</sub> and a nitrogen atom and that can carry on ring carbon atoms one or more identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,

hydroxyl and amino and that can carry on a ring nitrogen atom a radical  $R^7$ :

$R^7$  is hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, aryl- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl-, hydroxy- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, hydroxycarbonyl- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl-,  $((C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonyl)- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,  $R^8R^9N$ -CO- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl-,  $R^{10}$ -SO<sub>2</sub>- or aryl; where  $R^7$ , if this group is present on a piperazino radical representing  $R^1R^2N$ , cannot be carbocyclic aryl or carbocyclic aryl- $(C^1-C^4)$ -alkyl;

$R^8$  and  $R^9$  are identical or different radicals chosen from hydrogen and  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl;

$R^{10}$  is  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, aryl or  $R^8R^9N$ ;

aryl is phenyl, naphthyl or heteroaryl, all of which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from halogen,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, phenyl, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, OH, -O- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, O- $(C_2-C_4)$ -alkyl-O- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1-C_2)$ -alkylenedioxy, NH<sub>2</sub>, -NH- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, -N $((C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -NH-CHO, -NH-CO- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, -CN, CO-NH<sub>2</sub>, -CO-NH- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, -CO-N $((C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -CO-OH, -CO-O- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, -CHO and -CO- $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl;

heteroaryl is the radical of a monocyclic 5-membered or 6-membered aromatic heterocycle or of a bicyclic 8-membered to 10-membered aromatic heterocycle, each of which with one or two identical or different ring heteroatoms chosen from N, O and S;

m is 0, 1 or 2;

or a stereoisomeric form of a compound of formula I,

or a mixture of stereoisomeric forms of compounds of formula I in all ratios,

or a physiologically tolerable salt of a compound of formula I,

or a physiologically tolerable salt of a stereoisomeric form of a compound of formula I.

27. (New) A compound of claim 1, in which R<sup>1</sup> is (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl, which can be substituted by one or two identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl and amino, and R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen.
28. (New) A compound of claim 1, in which R<sup>1</sup> is (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>)-cycloalkyl, which is substituted by hydroxyl and R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen.
29. (New) A compound of claim 1, in which R<sup>1</sup> is cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl, wherein said cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl and amino, and R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen.
30. (New) A compound of claim 1, in which R<sup>1</sup> is cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl, wherein said cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl is substituted by one or two identical or different substituents chosen from (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl and amino, and R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen.
31. (New) A compound of claim 1, in which R<sup>1</sup> is cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl, wherein said cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl is substituted by hydroxyl, and R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen.
32. (New) A compound of claim 1, in which R<sup>1</sup> is cyclohexyl, which is substituted by hydroxyl and R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen.
33. (New) A compound of claim 1, in which R<sup>1</sup> is 4-hydroxycyclohexyl and R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen.
34. (New) A compound of claim 1, in which R<sup>1</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl, which can be substituted by one or more identical or different substituents chosen from hydroxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl-S(O)<sub>m</sub>-, R<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>N- and aryl, and R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen.

35. (New) A compound of claim 1, in which

$R^1R^2N$  is cyclopentylamino,  $R^3$  is 4-methylphenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is (trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 4-methylphenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is cyclopropylamino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is (trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 3,5-dichlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is cyclopentylamino,  $R^3$  is 4-cyanophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is (4-hydroxycyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 4-cyanophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is cyclopentylamino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is (trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is (trans-4-aminocyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is (cis/trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is (4-methylcyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is (2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is (trans-2-hydroxycyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

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$R^1R^2N$  is cyclopentylamino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is tert-butyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is (trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is tert-butyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is cyclopentylamino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is  $CF_3$ , or

$R^1R^2N$  is (trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is phenyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is cyclobutylamino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is cyclononylamino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl.

36. (New) A compound of claim 1, wherein in the formula I

$R^1R^2N$  is (trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 4-methylphenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is (trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 3,5-dichlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is (4-hydroxycyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 4-cyanophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is (trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is (cis/trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is (trans-2-hydroxycyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is isopropyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is (trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is tert-butyl; or

$R^1R^2N$  is (trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)amino,  $R^3$  is 4-chlorophenyl, and  $R^4$  is phenyl.

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